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AGRICULTURAL.

Further Extracts from the Commissioner's Report.

HISTORY OF CULTIVATION OF SPRING WHEAT.

Spring Wheat is of unsettled origin. It was brought from the Island of Sicily into Great Britain in the year 1773; and was then denominated Siberian Wheat. The designation under which it was known in Sicily was *trimenia*, or three months wheat. There are at least fifty different species of spring wheat known in England. They are probably all of them slightly marked varieties of the same original. The grain is generally smaller than that of winter grain; its flour is of a darker color, and abounds more in gluten; and its nutritive qualities compared with winter wheat are as 94 to 95 1-2. In weight it is not usually so heavy as winter wheat, the latter sometimes weighing 65 lbs. to the bushel, the former weighing about 60. The Black Sea wheat, however, a spring wheat, has weighed 65 lbs. to the bushel. In taste it is sweeter, but the bread made from it is neither so white nor light as that from winter wheat. Spring wheat is a most valuable grain, especially for its early maturity. Remaining on the ground so short a time, it escapes many of the perils from frost, insects, and other circumstances to which winter wheat, requiring nearly a year to come to maturity, is exposed. The different kinds of wheat are, like all other plants, modified by circumstances of climate, soil, and cultivation; and winter wheat, by being planted in the spring, from a sort of instinctive tendency in plants to accommodate themselves to their situation, will after one or more plantings become summer wheat, and ripen the same season in which it is sown. The principal distinctions among wheats are into red and white kinds, and into thin or woolly chaffed, or otherwise bald or bearded. The white and thin-skinned are preferred for bread, the flour being more delicate, and commanding a higher price in the market; but the red is more hardy; and the bald is deemed less liable to mildew than the bearded. In respect to diseases there is no kind which has not in some cases escaped disease, when other kinds have suffered; and there is none which has not in its turn suffered when other kinds have escaped. As far as the diseases of wheat and the accidents to which it is liable are extraneous to the plant itself, whether arising from atmospheric influences, from insects, or from parasitical fungi or plants, the seeds of which may have been conveyed from other plants in the neighborhood, all or any of the different kinds of wheat may be alike affected. The diseases of wheat may likewise be hereditary; and, as in animals, they may become aggravated in successive generations when propagated continually from the same stock in the same situation. The same kind of wheat planted year after year on the same farm or vicinity is liable to degenerate, or to become subject to disease; and therefore the best cultivators recommend an occasional change of seed; and care should be taken to obtain that which is healthy. That very extraordinary care in selecting the finest, plumpest, and most healthy product for seed might as in other cases prevent the deterioration of the plant is scarcely to be questioned.

CULTIVATION IN MASSACHUSETTS.—Complaints have been made for years that wheat could not be raised in Massachusetts; but it has continued to be raised to some extent throughout New England. On newly cleared and burnt lands it has always succeeded; and one of the best farmers in New England asserts, that it is ordinarily as successful as other crops, under good cultivation.—This farmer's wheat crops, for amount to an acre, have rarely been exceeded in any part of the country.

It may be an encouragement to refer to crops which have been raised in Massachusetts.

In 1814, Bezaleel Taft of Worcester County, states, that he had been accustomed to grow spring wheat for fifteen years; and his crops averaged from 12 to 22 bushels. For three years preceding, the town in which he resided produced a thousand bushels per year.

In the same year Jno. Lowell produced 22 1-2 bushels to the acre; Josiah Quincy 15 bushels; P. C. Brooks, 14 bushels. The average yield in the town of Shrewsbury was 12 bushels to the acre. John Jenks, in Salem, obtained more than 44 bushels on two acres; and in West Newbury the amount of wheat sown was 178 bushels—the extent of land 89 acres; the produce 1956 bushels, or nearly 22 bushels to the acre.

In 1815, in Danvers, the yield of wheat was at the rate of 26 bushels to the acre.

George Osgood, of Andover, speaks of having raised wheat for the fifteen years preceding, and of his crops having averaged 20 bushels to the acre.

In 1816, Silas Pepoon, of Stockbridge, raised great crops of spring wheat on light soils, and obtained 25 bushels on seven-eights of an acre.—Four bushels sown gave 82 bushels 12 qts. of an excellent grain weighing 64 lbs. to the bushel.—Much of the soil of this region is of a limestone formation. The crops of wheat, in the remarkably cold season of 1816, were every where productive.

In 1817, Jacob Rice, of Shrewsbury, produced 36 1-4 bushels on one acre and 4 rods of land—35 bushels to the acre. Jona. Allen, of Pittsfield, raised 34 bushels to the acre. Accounts were received this year from all parts of the state of large crops of spring wheat, particularly from Berkshire and Worcester counties. In West Newbury 58 acres of land produced 1325 bushels, or 22 bushels to the acre. Moses Emery, of the same town, raised 33 1-2 bushels to an acre.

In 1819, William Jackson, of Plymouth, says he is as successful in raising wheat as any other crop, and obtains 18 to 25 bushels to the acre; and that any land which is suitable for upland mowing is adapted to this crop. In 1822 he obtained 22 bushels to an acre. In 1823 from 1 acre and 146 rods, 50 bushels.

In 1821, R. Green, of Mansfield, obtained 16 bushels to the acre weighing 55 lbs. 4 oz. to the bushel.

In 1818, I. Simpkins, in Brewster, Cape Cod, obtained 22 bushels to the acre; sowed 25th April, and reapt 1st of August.

In 1819, Payson Williams, of Fitchburg, from 1 1-8 acre obtained 28 bushels, 30 qts. In 1825 this same farmer obtained 37 bushels to the acre, weighing 65 lbs. to the bushel.

In 1830, Tristam and Henry Little, of Newbury, obtained 34 1-2 bushels to the acre.

In 1828 or 9, in Lynn, twenty-five bushels were obtained to the acre.

In 1834, George Dickenson, of Deerfield, obtained 19 1-2 bushels to the acre. William Thurlow, of West Newbury, obtained 30 bushels to the acre. Payson Williams, of Fitchburg, who has so distinguished himself by his productive cultivation, 55 bushels to the acre.

The past year, 1837, F. Knight, of West Newbury, obtained 32 bushels to the acre; Joseph P. Leland, of Sherburne, 32 bushels, 14 quarts to an acre. Payson Williams, of Fitchburg, 38 1-2 bushels; Eldad Post, of Lenox, 40 bushels.

The above statements show how constantly and successfully spring wheat has been cultivated within the state. They might be much extended.

SELECTION OF SEED.—I have suggested the importance of an occasional change of seed. Without a careful selection of early, well-formed, and healthy plants, all crops have a tendency to degenerate in the same soil. A change of soil appears to produce a change in the habits or constitution of the plant, and impart to it new vigor. Besides this, diseases are propagated and aggravated by the continued cultivation of the same plants on the same land. From well known experiments it is settled that the condition of plants may be kept up and their vigor and productiveness improved by extraordinary care in the selection of seeds; but as this extraordinary care is not likely to be bestowed by the great mass of cultivators, we recommend as the best substitute an occasional change of seed.

The small round black seed of the tares often found in wheat, resembling in size an onion seed, and which are a great pest both to the crop and to the land, cannot be floated off in water, nor separated by any common wire riddle. A farmer in Edgartown, states that he has a sieve made of parchment pierced with small holes, by which these seeds are easily separated; and a farmer in Northampton is stated to have invented a machine by which all these impurities, tares, chess, &c. are effectually removed. This, if true, will prove highly valuable, as the seed cannot be made too clean, as well on account of the growing crop as of the flour. Garlic within my knowledge, does not prevail in New England.

PRECEDING CROPS.—Good crops of wheat have been obtained after corn, potatoes, and ruta baga. In England wheat crops, or wheat are termed white crops. Wheat, oats, barley, &c. usually follow turnips, and in these cases the manure is applied to the preceding or green crops. Turnips, Swedish turnips, cabbages, and all the Brassica tribes, are great exhausters of the soil; but in Great Britain they are usually eaten on the land by sheep, and the land is enriched by the deposits of the sheep. The best crops of spring wheat with us have been obtained after potatoes highly manured. Fine crops likewise have followed Indian corn and broom corn. In such cases, sometimes, the land is simply harrowed, and the wheat put in with a harrow; but this is slovenly cultivation; and, though respectable crops are in this way occasionally obtained, it cannot be recommended.

MANURES FOR WHEAT.—A new theory of vegetation has been suggested by some distinguished European philosophers, which professes to approach nearer to a solution of this great mystery than has yet been reached.

"A new substance has been discovered in all soils and manures, which is denominated *humin* or *geine*. It has been found likewise in all barks; in saw-dust, starch, and sugar. Humin is a substance not unlike carbon, for which it has hitherto been mistaken. It combines with the salts and forms the humic acid. There is a strong analogy between humin and other nutritive substances, such as gum or fecula. It forms a humate with an alkali, which is very soluble in water. All substances, which contain carbon are dissolved in the water of vegetation through the means of humin; and the dissolved mass is taken up by plants as food. Humin in combination with lime, ammonia or potass also becomes soluble in soils or dung. Humic acid and carbonic acid gas, mixed with water, according to this discovery, constitute the chief food of plants. Every description of manure is only valuable in proportion as it contains these substances.

Such is the modern theory of vegetation; which is in itself plausible, but which will be farther tested by the lights of chemical science; from which examination the best results to agriculture are to be expected. Lime causes the evolution or extraction of this matter from various substances. Potash leads to similar results, and with more power than lime and bone manure; and night soil and all animal manures are supposed to furnish humin or gëine in abundance. In respect to night soil or human excrement, a discovery has been recently made in France, which promises valuable results. The charcoal procured from burning wood, peat, or coal in close vessels has been mixed with it in the form of a fine powder, which operates to disinfect it of all offensive odor; and reduce it to a powder, which is portable and may be easily distributed. I have seen this process perfectly effected in the course of an hour. Manures in a decomposed and fermented state are said to supply this humic acid much more abundantly than in a crude or fresh state. In what precise condition they are best applied must be matter of farther inquiry and experiment; and depend somewhat on the mode of their application. If designed to be spread broad-cast and ploughed in, experience seems decidedly in favor of applying them in a green and unfermented state; but it s as well decided that green and unfermented manure should never be brought in immediate contact with the roots of a growing plant.

Limes are found of various qualities from their different measures of combination with siliceous, argillaceous, or magnesian earth. Magnesia is found combined with some of our lime-stones in considerable quantities, and when in great amount is deemed prejudicial to vegetation. The quality of our various lime-stones is of great importance; and this will soon be furnished to us by the highest authority.

THE GRAIN WORM.—There is another circumstance deserving of particular attention. In many parts of the country the wheat crops have been destroyed by what is called the Grain Worm; (the *Cecidomyia tritici.*) A small black fly, in immense swarms, is seen hovering over the wheat fields, in the season of flowering, and deposits her eggs upon the plant, which presently produce small orange-colored maggots, which are found in the grain and entirely destroy it. This worm is first spoken of as appearing in England, in 1796, and afterwards prevailing to a great extent in 1828, and producing the most severe losses in the crops. No certain preventive has yet been discovered. The worm appears in the season when the wheat is in flower; and some farmers have professed to find a perfect security by sprinkling their wheat fields at this time, when wet with dew or rain, with finely powdered lime, at the rate of a peck, and in some cases a bushel, to the acre. Other farmers have failed in this application; but whether the application was made at a proper season, and under proper circumstances, is not determined. An intelligent farmer in West Newbury, the present season, assures me, that he applied it to his fields, which escaped the ravages of the insect, while the fields of his neighbors adjoining his, suffered severely. Facts are far more valuable than mere hypothesis; and though enough may not have been as yet accumulated to decide this matter, yet what has already taken place is sufficient to encourage farther trials. A perfect preventive against this alarming depredator would be worth millions to the country and the world. The thorough liming of the soil has, without doubt, a beneficial influence in destroying the germs of insect life.

In several remarkable cases, where wheat has been sown very early or very late, it has either passed beyond the season of liability to injury from the fly before his arrival, or his season of doing injury has passed away before the wheat has come into a condition to be injured by his attacks. The season of injury is at the time of the flowering of the wheat. The wheat crop above referred to, planted late in May, escaped to a great degree; the crop sown in June entirely escaped his depredations; though other crops in the vicinity, in a different state of forwardness, severely suffered. I lay the case fairly before the farmers, and must leave the decision to themselves.

DISEASES.—Of other evils to which the wheat crop is exposed, I shall add little to what I have already stated. If the rust and mildew are parasitical plants like the smut, the seeds of which, by means which no sagacity has as yet discovered attach themselves to the wheat plant, it is certain, from the fullest experience, that their development is particularly favored by certain conditions of the weather; and that they seem, in most cases, contemporaneous with the presence of heavy dews and hot, steaming, sultry fogs. Sure preventives in this case are not known; but I recur again to an important fact, stated in relation to this subject in my First Report on the Agriculture of Massachusetts: I mean the case of two farmers in the vicinity of each other, whose wheat fields, in respect to soil, aspect, seed, preparation and cultivation, seemed precisely alike. The field of one was severely blighted; the field of the other yielded a fine, healthy, plump grain; and the only circumstance of difference of treatment in the two cases, which I could ascertain, was, that the owner of the latter field, for several mornings during the continuance of the damp and foggy weather, and when his grain was covered with a heavy honey dew, caused it to be swept and the moisture shaken off by drawing a rope over the standing grain.

HARVESTING.—In respect to harvesting the grain, experience and observation are best able to decide the proper time of cutting. It is better to gather it early rather than late. When suffered to stand until dead ripe, much of the grain will be lost in the field. When gathered early this loss is prevented, and the grain be heavier and fairer. An eminent English farmer states his saving by cutting his grain early as, in his opinion, equal to one fifth. The general rule to be given is, to cut the grain when the culm or stalk under the ear appears to be dead; but in this case it will need some "making" in the field.

Of the mode of gathering, cradling, as it is termed, is preferable to reaping, where the grain is not lodged; but what is called a Scotch bow, of which some account is given in the N. E. Farmer of 2d August last, has been found as efficient and useful in a careful hand as the best formed cradle. It is simply a hoop bent in an elliptical form, and firmly attached to the snaith, by which the grain is received after it is cut, and deposited by the mower as regularly as with a cradle. The advantages, which it presents over the cradle, are, that the expense of it is trifling, as any farmer can make it; it is very light; and it can be used with ease by any one who understands the proper use of a common scythe. It was introduced into Maine by one of the most intelligent and public spirited farmers in that state; and has been spoken of the past season with the strongest approbation.

SOWING CLOVER WITH WHEAT.—I add, in conclusion, to every farmer, who proposes to sow wheat, my advice to sow with his wheat a few pounds of southern clover. It will not injure the growth of the wheat. It will protect the land from the effects of drought after the wheat crop is taken off; and should he choose to continue the cultivation of the field, the land will be enriched by the ploughing in of this green crop with the stubble, to an amount vastly exceeding the cost of the seed and the expense of the sowing. On such a clover ley gypsum may be ordinarily applied to great advantage; and I have known lands thus managed gradually made better, even after a repeated succession of grain crops, without any other manuring than the gypsum applied to the clover and the ploughing in of the clover and the stubble. Some experiments in Berkshire County induce the conclusion that the clover should not be turned under in a state of great luxuriance or succulence; but rather in a decayed or matured state. This point deserves observation and experiment.

(From the Transactions of the Essex Agricultural Society.)

WHEAT.

Wheat, in this country, is usually an uncertain crop, but this season it has been, generally, little better than a failure. To point out the causes, and a remedy for this uncertainty, is a subject of sufficient importance to merit the attention of our best scientific agriculturalists, and will not now be attempted. A few suggestions, however, will not, perhaps, be deemed impertinent.

It is well known that much of the land in the long settled parts of New England which is now considered unsuitable for wheat, has become so under the exhausting system of cultivation which has been pursued. Once, wheat was a profitable and tolerably sure crop, as it is now in similar soils and climate where the same system either has not been adopted, or has not been in progress long enough to produce its mischievous effects. If it be asked, what is there so injurious in the system of cultivation under which our soil has so greatly deteriorated, it is replied that among other things, one of its most prominent features will be found to be *an almost entire neglect of the principles of rotation, or even of alternation of crops.*—Continual crops of either wheat, corn, oats, rye or grass, constituted the series; for potatoes are comparatively a new article, at least to any extent.—Grass for mowing, is generally allowed to stand until the seeds are formed, and in many instances, to become nearly ripe before it is cut. Now under this management, there is very little *alternation* ever. These plants are all *culmiferous*, and all, with the exception of grass, *farinaceous*, as they are all suffered to produce seed, tend to exhaust the soil of nearly the same quality, and that without any alleviation.

With respect to a remedy for the evil, it is remarked, that the application of large quantities of animal manure, though it would very much increase the fertility of the soil generally, yet if applied directly to a crop of wheat, would be found to be positively injurious. And further, on soil which is much enriched in this way, wheat is considered to be exceedingly liable to rust or blight. And too, our resources for thus enriching the soil are too small to practise it universally.

The application of lime in large quantities would probably enable us to raise wheat; but this, on the other hand, would tend very fast to reduce the fertility of the soil yet further, except sustained by the use of large quantities of other manure; for on our light soil, the vegetable matter, on which the lime acts, and which it converts into immediate nourishment, is already too small, and needs to be increased.

If this view of the subject be correct, instead of taxing our ingenuity for the purpose of devising ways to obtain large crops of grain for the purpose of sale or for feeding animals, we should introduce without any further delay, a judicious system of alternation of crops, embracing *roots and leguminous plants*; and thus by gradually enriching the soil, without exhausting it of one specific quality, we shall, perhaps, sooner than in any other manner, restore our worn out soil to its original fertility.

Let us for a moment imagine that instead of the system complained of, potatoes, ruta baga, mangel wurtzel, carrots, &c. had been raised in quantities sufficient (with some grain, perhaps,) to fatten all the cattle that have been fattened on grain exclusively—that clover, lucerne, &c., had been judiciously, alternated with the grasses, and that the immense quantities of manure which would then have been furnished had been properly applied—and can it be supposed that our soil would then have been in its present destitute condition? It is not asserted that under such management our soil would at this time be what is called a good wheat soil, though it is believed that it would have been at least capable of producing a good crop of wheat, and with tolerable certainty. And with respect to other grain, no one will doubt that the same quantity which is now raised, might in the case supposed, be raised on one half or even one third of the land which is now requisite to produce it.

The diseases to which grain, particularly wheat, is subject, are smut, and rust or blight. In addition to these, there has recently appeared an insect which threatens to be destructive, but of this we are yet comparatively ignorant.

The smut, whether a disease or an animalculæ, is found to be propagated with the seed, and may be entirely destroyed by the application of new ashes, or caustic lime, to the seed.

There are some statements made upon good authority, with respect to a species of wheat (Siberian,) which indicate that, like a species of oats now common among us, it is not liable to rust.—If upon further trial this should be found to be a fact, it will be a very important one. One of your committee was assured, upon the authority of Mr Colman, that a rope drawn over a field of standing wheat several successive mornings, at a time when wheat was rusting, particularly after cold foggy nights, removed or prevented the rust, so that a large crop of plump, heavy wheat was obtained, while an adjoining piece, exactly similarly situated in every respect, but over which the rope was not drawn, was rendered worthless by the rust. This, if confirmed, (and every one can try an experiment so simple,) will be an important fact, and equally applicable to other grain besides wheat. Respectfully submitted,

JOHN KEELY.

December, 1837.

We thank our friend in Connecticut, who has done us the favor to furnish us with the following communication. We have ourselves suffered severely from the disease for which this communication proposes a remedy, having raised from some of the best stock in the country a colt, whose value was greatly reduced by this affection. How far it would be within the competency of farmers in general to apply the remedy here prescribed is questionable; but we do wish that the veterinary art was better understood among us; and that there were competent and qualified persons to treat the diseases of our domestic animals. At present they are, when sick, the unpitied victims of the most deplorable quackery; a quackery resulting from an ignorance equalled in many cases only by its cruelty. We think, if some of our practitioners of medicine in the country would connect with their practice and study a good knowledge of the diseases of domestic animals, it would be a source of considerable profit; and highly respectable, if for no other grounds, on the score of general humanity in the preservation of valuable life and the alleviation of great suffering.

(For the N. E. Farmer.)

RING BONE IN HORSES.

Mr Editor—Are we not individually called upon, when we become acquainted with any facts, which, by a more extended diffusion, will promote the interest and welfare of those around us, to make known the same to the public.

Feeling this to be a duty, I would direct the attention of all gentlemen who are raising horses to that distressing complaint called ring-bone.

Having in the early part of life, paid considerable attention to raising horses, but finding them subject to so many complaints, and especially that of the ring-bone, I was much discouraged in the enterprise, and was led to ascertain if possible the *cause* of the complaint and if any *remedy* could be found. From the information that I could obtain from different authors on the subject, and from my own experimental knowledge of the complaint, I was led to conclude that there were various causes for the complaint; that colts which are kept confined in a stable and the floor cleaned off daily, are more liable to be affected with it than those that are kept on the ground or on floors well littered. Low keeping by weakening the joints has a tendency to produce them. In young horses they are generally occasioned by sprains which are made by being rode or drove too hard—by running in the pasture or leaping fences.

After hearing the above statement as to the causes, the reader may with propriety inquire, what composes the ring-bone, and from whence it originates.

In answer to this inquiry, I have found it to be composed of the Cynovia or juices of the ankle or fetlock joint, which, by some of the forementioned causes, is made to flow or leak from the joint; and is at first conveyed into a small sack in the back part of the fetlock joint; from thence it is conveyed by two small tubes to each side of the foot where it gradually forms the callous or ring-bone.

For the last thirty years, I have been in the habit of performing an operation which prevents the ring-bone from increasing in size, and if not lame previous to the operation the animal never after becomes lame in consequence of the ring-bone; but if lame previous to the operation, a period from one to twelve months is required for the recovery, much depending on the time which the animal has been lame.

The operation is performed in the following manner. I first shear off the fetlock, then make an incision through the skin and extract the sack above mentioned, at the same time taking care to destroy the communication from the joint to the ring-bone, by cutting off the tubes or conveyers from the joint to the ring-bone.

If the aforesaid operation is performed skillfully, the horse is as fit for use in one week as before.

ZECHARIAH CONE.

Hebron, Conn., April 2, 1838.

Mr Amos Harrington of Weston, has this season killed a pig, eleven months and twenty days old, which weighed when dressed, 474 pounds.—*Concord Freeman.*

HORTICULTURAL.

(From the Horticultural Register.)

FORCING FRAMES AND FORWARDING EARLY VEGETABLES.

(Continued.)

FORCING RADISHES AND POTATOES.

A moderate hot bed may be prepared at any time after the first of March for forcing radishes and potatoes. The manner of making the bed and materials is the same as that recommended for cucumbers, with this exception, namely—that if possible, nearly all leaves are the best to be used to give *heat*, and the bed should not be so high, as the heat required will not be over 50 degrees.

Having the *bed* made place on the frame as before directed to draw the heat. When the heat has risen cover the whole of the inside of the frame with light rich earth about eight inches thick and close the frame again to draw up the heat; when the heat begins to rise the seed may then be sown regularly over the bed, and some fine earth sifted over it and gently beaten down with a spade or shovel. Care must be taken in this stage of forcing that the frame is not kept too much confined, but plenty of air admitted in the day, and some left off at night to let off the steam that will arise: the temperature should be kept from 45 to 50 degrees, and never over; when the radishes begin to appear, which will be in a few days, every attention should be paid to give them plenty of *light* and *air* or they will be drawn in a weak and sickly state which they will never fully recover—care must be taken to let off the steam at the back of the frame, particularly when the *sun* shines on it; but this must be done in a cautious manner when it is freezing severely, or, in many cases, the cold air let in being too powerful for the internal, freezes the young plants, and the sun acting on them scalds them in a manner that they can never recover. This remark I hope will serve through the whole process spoken of in forcing frames. The temperature may be regularly kept through the process of a moderate degree of 50 to 56. Every precaution must be taken to give plenty of air of a fine day and cover well at night. When the young plants are coming into rough leaf, they are to be thinned to a regular distance of two or three inches apart. The bed may now be regularly watered of a warm morning about sunrise if not frosty, and the frame may be closed an hour or two but not too long to scald the leaves of the plants; this process may be continued, and if the heat of the bed is declining a fresh lining may be applied. Recollect the bottom heat should increase with the season, and not decrease as is often the case.

FORCING THE POTATO.

For forcing the potato a bed may be in every manner prepared as for that of the radish, with the exception that six inches of soil will be sufficient at the first commencement: having the bed prepared, the potatoes may be planted in rows about a foot apart and eight inches in the rows, the planting may be performed by pressing the potatoes on the surface of the soil, when the earth is warmed through three inches, more may be covered over the potatoes; and after the plants come up some inches, six inches may be given as a final earthing.

During the process of forcing, plenty of air may be given of a fine day and every precaution taken to cover well of a night to keep out the frost, which, if allowed to freeze the tops, will greatly retard their growth.

FORWARDING CABBAGE—CAULIFLOWERS—LETTUCE.

In order to forward cabbage, lettuce, cauliflowers and other esculent vegetables, a moderate hot bed may be made about the beginning of March and covered with about six inches of good soil, and in every way managed as for the radish and potato.

When the bed is in order, the seed of the different kinds of plants required to be grown may be sown in drills three inches apart and lightly covered with leaf mould—when the plants are come up and the rough leaf appears they may be thinned to a regular distance and moderately watered of a warm morning. In order to have the plants strong and vigorous for replanting in the garden they may be transplanted out into a second frame two or three inches apart each way.

In the process of growing the plants every care must be taken to give plenty of air of a fine day, and covering the frame of a night, that the frost may not retard their growth.

TOMATO—EGG PLANT—PEPPER.

The above kinds of vegetables may be forwarded in precisely the same manner as the latter—with the exception that more heat will be required and less air given. The heat given for the cucumber will answer, and if manure and frames are not to be had at the early part of the season, the seeds of the different kinds may be sown in large pots and placed at the back of the cucumber frame until the middle of March, when they are to be transplanted out into a bed with a little bottom heat in the same manner as recommended for the cabbage and lettuce. The egg plants must be planted four or five inches apart in order to give them room to grow to large plants before putting them out in the natural ground.

HARDENING OF PLANTS FOR PLANTING OUT IN OPEN GROUND.

Before closing the subject of framing, I must give some few remarks on hardening plants for planting in the open ground. There is nothing that is more simply done than forwarding the vegetables spoken of, and few things generally worse managed.

In the manner of framing, the plants are generally at first mismanaged by growing them too slender, owing to keeping the frame too much confined, and consequently they are by the heat and steam drawn weak and succulent. The next common error is that so soon as a change of warm weather or days appear, the sashes are altogether taken off in the day, and in many cases are left off at night, and often the consequence is that the plants are frosted and retarded in their growth. The plants should be gradually hardened off as the warm weather increases.

FORCING OR FORWARDING VEGETABLES IN TIN CANISTERS.

The credit of this novel mode of forcing or forwarding vegetables is due to a French gentleman, some years since a superintendent to the late Dr. Hosack, of Hyde Park, N. Y., who practised it very successfully at that place. The method is so simple that any intelligent person may practise it with every facility, when once acquainted with the process.

The canisters are simply made of a piece of tin forming a tube of different dimensions, from eight inches to a foot in length. The width on the top is from three inches to six; on the bottom from four to eight. These different sizes must be used according to the vegetable to be cultivated.

Having the canisters prepared, the bed may then be made in the usual manner, of a heat corresponding with the nature of the plants to be forced. The bed being made, place on it the frame and level the manure; draw the heat, &c. as before directed. When the bed is in proper order to receive the earth for planting, then place the tin canisters into it, the largest end downwards; when the frame is filled with the canisters, fill them with soil, and the places between them, so that the whole is level with soil, to the top of them. This done, close the frame to draw the heat, after which seeds of the different kinds of plants required, may be sown in the centre of the top of each canister, to form hills or the like for transplanting. The management of the frame must be in every way corresponding to the nature of the plants; and they must be managed in a manner to harden them previous to their being transplanted into the ground, as before directed.

Transplanting the plants from the Frames.—The operation of transplanting must be very carefully done, as the plants will be much injured if the roots are broken by removing them. The method I have generally adopted, is, first to take away the frame, then clear away the soil from the first row of canisters; this done, take up the canisters carefully, by placing a sharp spade under the bottom, cutting it from the soil, and carefully placing it with the ball entire in a wheelbarrow. Having the ground well prepared, the planting is performed by preparing a hole the depth of the canister, which is placed therein and the earth placed about it in a neat compact manner: the canister is then gently slipped up, without disturbing the roots, and the plants watered, in order to close the loose soil about it.

This system is particularly adapted to Indian corn. I hope to see the time when this method will prove of advantage to the forcing of early vegetables; but I am of opinion that it will be much improved by making moulds of pot earth of the same consistence as for flower pots, of the same dimensions recommended; and I give a word of advice, for potters to commence on a small scale.

The Massachusetts Horticultural Society, established in Boston, offers the following Premiums, for Fruits, Vegetables and Flowers, for 1838.

The augmented and various displays of Flowers, Fruits, and Vegetables, and the zeal manifested by the cultivators thereof, during the past year, have been such as to induce the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, to offer, for the present season, the following premiums, to promote the general interest of Horticulture, and to excite a spirit of emulation among its members for the public good.

FRUITS.

PEARS.	For the best Summer Pears, not less than one doz., a premium of	$5 00
	For the best Autumn Pears, not less than one doz., a premium of	5 00
	For the best Winter Pears, not	

less than one doz., a premium of 5 00

APPLES. For the best Summer Apples, not less than one doz., a premium of 5 00

For the best Autumn Apples, not less than one doz., a premium of 5 00

For the best Winter Apples, not less than one doz., a premium of 5 00

CHERRIES. For the best Cherries, not less than two quarts, a premium of 5 00

PEACHES. For the best Peaches, open culture, not less than one doz., a premium of 5 00

For the best Peaches, under glass, not less than one doz., a premium of 5 00

PLUMS. For the best Plums, not less than one quart, a premium of 5 00

APRICOTS. For the best Apricots, not less than one doz., a premium of 4 00

NECTARINES. For the best Nectarines, not less than one doz., a premium of 4 00

QUINCES. For the best Quinces, not less than one doz., a premium of 5 00

GRAPES. For the best Foreign Grapes grown under glass, a premium of 10 00

For the best Foreign Grapes, out door culture, a premium of 5 00

For the the best Native Grapes, a premium of 5 00

GOOSEBERRIES. For the best Dessert Gooseberries, not less than two quarts, a premium of 5 00

RASPBERRIES. For the best Raspberries, not less than two quarts, a premium of 5 00

STRAWBERRIES. For the best Strawberries, not less than one quart, a premium of 5 00

CURRANTS. For the best Currants, not less than one quart, a premium of 2 00

VEGETABLES.

Asparagus. Earliest and best in open ground $4 00

Cucumbers. Best pair on or before the 1st Saturday in July, 4 00

Cabbages. Early, the best four heads, 2 00

Carrots. Twelve roots, the earliest and best 2 00

Beets. Twelve roots of the earliest and best, by the 1st Saturday in July, 2 00

Rhubarb. Six spears of the best, 3 00

Potatoes. Early, one peck the best, by the 1st Saturday in July, 3 00

Celery. Two plants, earliest and best, 2 00

Beans. Large Lima, two quarts shelled, 3 00

" The earliest and best, dwarf shell, two quarts, 2 00

Lettuce. Four heads, the finest and heaviest of the season, 2 00

Cauliflowers. Two heads, finest and heaviest of the season, 3 00

Broccoli. Two heads, 3 00

Squashes. Winter, the largest and best pair, 3 00

Peas. One peck, the earliest and best, by the first Saturday of June, 4 00

Melons. Water, the largest and best pair, 3 00

" The finest greenflesh in the season, 3 00

Indian Corn, for boiling; twelve ears, having regard to the size of the ears, their earliness, and the quality of the corn, 2 00

FLOWERS.

ROSES. For the best display, $5 00

" 24 hardy varieties, 3 00

" 12 " " 2 00

" 12 China and other tender varieties, 3 00

HYACINTHS. Best display, 5 00

CARNATIONS. " " 5 00

" six varieties, 3 00

" seedling, 3 00

PINKS. " display, 5 00

" six varieties, 3 00

" seedling, 3 00

TULIPS. " 12 varieties, 8 00

DAHLIAS. " display, 1st prize, 10 00

" " 2nd " 6 00

" 24 varieties, 1st " 8 00

" " 2nd " 5 00

" 16 " 1st " 6 00

" " 2nd " 4 00

" 8 " 1st " 5 00

" " 2nd " 2 00

" seedling, 1st " 3 00

" " 2nd " 2 00

VIOLAS. " display, 5 00

" seedling, 3 00

GERANIUMS. " display, six var. in pots, 5 00

" seedling, 3 00

HERBACEOUS PLANTS. Best general display during the season, 10 00

A gratuity is also offered for any specimens of new or rare plants, or for any plant, which may be considered by the Committee on Flowers, deserving, for its great beauty or superior culture, such mark of approbation.

It is desirable that the specimens offered for competition should be as numerous as possible, regard being had that none should be presented but those of a fine quality, and that each kind should be accompanied by its name.

The Society may withhold any prize if the specimen exhibited be deemed, by them, unworthy; although a prize may have been announced for the best production in the class to which it respectively belongs. And be it further understood, that all Fruits, Flowers, or Vegetables, brought forward for competition, must be the property of, and raised by the competitor.

The Society meet every Saturday morning at their rooms, 23 Tremont Row, where articles designed for exhibition or competition may be presented. The specimens for premiums should be on the table by ten o'clock, A. M. labelled with the name of the owners. Persons wishing to become members of this Society, will please make application to any of the officers as above.

All premiums not applied for within six months after they are awarded, will be considered as forfeited to, and for the use of the Society.

Committee on Fruits.

W. Kenrick, *Chairman*, | John M. Ives, Salem,
Robert Manning, | P. B. Hovey,
Samuel Downer, | L. P. Grosvenor,
Benj. V. French, | William H. Cowen,
Edward M Richards, | J. L. L. F. Warren,
John A. Kenrick, | S. Pond.

Committee on Vegetables.

Sam. Pond, *Chairman*, | E. M. Richards,
P. B. Hovey, | Aaron D. Williams,
S. Walker, | Rufus Howe.

Committee on Flowers.

S. Walker, *Chairman*, | D. Haggerston,
C. M. Hovey, | Samuel R. Johnson,
Joseph Breck, | M. P. Wilder,
S. Sweetser, | William Carter.

E. VOSE, *President.*

R. T. PAINE, *Corresponding Secretary.*

(From Transactions of the Essex Agricultural Society.)

EBENEZER G. BERRY'S STATEMENT.

To the Committee of the Essex Agr. Society:

GENTLEMEN—I have the following statement to make respecting the two cows and heifers I have presented for premium.

1. The black cow is 8 years old, of native breed, was raised in New Hampshire and bought from a drove when a heifer. I purchased her the 1st of June, the present year; she calved the first of March about 3 months before coming into my hands. The following is a correct statement of the butter she made from the 19th of June to the 16th of September, viz: 146 1-2 lbs. in 13 weeks averaging 11 lbs. 4 1-3 oz. and a fraction over, per week; the greatest quantity of butter per week, 12 lbs. 10 oz. A list containing the quantity in each week I have in my possession, and it will be placed at your disposal, if necessary. The last week, the quantity of butter made was 10 lbs. 9 oz., which butter is this day exhibited for premium.

2. The red cow is 7 years old, native breed, and has been in my possession 3 years. The amount of butter made from her milk the last week in May, before going to grass, was 9 3-4 lbs. Since that time the milk has been used in the family and averaged from 28 to 30 lbs. per day during the summer months. Her milk is of excellent quality and will yield 10 lbs. of butter per week, on grass alone.

3. The heifer is 3 years old, native breed, was raised in Lynn, Mass. She calved the 1st of April, her first calf. She averaged 9 quarts of milk per day during the 3 summer months. She now gives 7 1-2 quarts of milk per day. Her milk is of a superior quality, and will make 6 1-2 lbs. of butter per week.

The keeping of the cows has been as follows: 1. The black cow has had on average, 2 quarts of meal and 1 quart shorts per day, till the season for green corn stalks, which she has had daily in common quantity, besides going in common pasture. 2. The red cow was fed one month before going to grass, on cut feed, with 3 quarts of meal per day till going to grass; then on grass alone till the season for corn stalks; since then she has been fed regularly at night with them, together with common pasture. 3. The heifer was fed on stalks and common pasture. Since going to grass, the red cow and heifer have had no grain whatever—have been fed together—the black cow by herself. Respectfully,

EBENEZER G. BERRY.

Danvers, Sept. 26, 1837.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,
AND GARDENER'S JOURNAL.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 25, 1838.

MASSACHUSETTS AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Premium List for the Massachusetts Agricultural Society for the year 1838, has just been issued from the press; and demands the particular attention of the Farmers of Massachusetts. We have before expressed our regret at the decision of this Board, in omitting their customary Cattle Show and Fair at Brighton; but we accord to others the same right of judgment which we claim for ourselves; and we know that their decision was formed entirely on views of public expediency. If there had not been a single superior animal exhibited at the Show, yet very great good always comes in such cases from bringing the farmers together; from presenting the subject of agriculture frequently and strongly before the public attention; and from the opportunity, which such occasions always have afforded, of evincing the interest taken in it by many gentlemen among us of the highest distinction in the professional walks of life. To such persons Massachusetts is deeply indebted for the aid, which they have given to her agriculture. They have been lavish of their time and money. They have introduced into the state many of the most valuable implements, plants, fruits, grains, and animals; and they have cheerfully done this, in a most disinterested manner; and for a class in the community, who, taken as a body, are proverbially slow to perceive and acknowledge the value of such public spirited improvements.—Their reward in such cases will be found in the conscious satisfaction of having rendered an immense benefit to the State and to the country at large.

The Massachusetts Society with the same views have issued their Premium List, much or all of which will appear at convenient times in the columns of the Farmer.

The premiums offered for the best cultivated Farms are four in number, amounting in the whole to six hundred dollars—one of $200—of $175—of $150—of $75. These premiums are certainly magnificent; and it is hoped will call out the ambition of the Farmers throughout the State. The conditions on which the claims must rest are fully and with great judgment drawn up and detailed in their prospectus. The objects of premiums are oftentimes much misunderstood. It is not the mere reward of extraordinary industry or skill; but the bestowment of a premium has in view mainly and indeed exclusively the general benefit. A man is honored with a premium for raising a fine animal; but it is that others may be stimulated to similar efforts; that the breed of animals of the same description may be generally in the same manner improved; and that the mode by which such improvements have been effected may be understood.

So likewise in regard to the produce of a farmer's dairy. He receives a premium not merely for the exhibition of the best butter and cheese; but for furnishing the public with that practical knowledge of the dairy art, which shall put it in the power of other farmers to compete with him for the palm of excellence in the market. It is the same with all other agricultural improvements, which are honored with premiums; and thus knowledge is every where diffused; improvement stimulated and accelerated; and these premiums are like good seed sown in good ground and produce their sixty and their hundred fold.

The next great subject of Premium is dairy produce; and the premiums offered in this case amount to $260—being for butter one of $100—one of $50—one of $30—and for cheese, one of $50—and one of $30. These premiums are offered to the competition of the farmers in any of the States. We honor this liberality; but we hope for the credit of the old Bay State, that however extended the competition may be, and we should be glad if it were practicable to see samples from every state in the Union, that the Massachusetts farmers will at least deserve the highest.

The other subjects of premium, on which too the offers are highly liberal, are

Rotation of Crops.
Growing and Ploughing in Green Crops.
Mixed or Compost Manure.
Vegetable and Grain Crops.
Experiments, Discoveries and Inventions.
Trees and Live Hedges.

All of these are important subjects of inquiry and experiment; and we hope the competition will be as intelligent and spirited as possible. We shall do all we can to circulate the prospectus; and we hope every intelligent farmer, who gets the notice will exert himself and wake up his neighbors.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The Legislature of Massachusetts, it is understood, will adjourn this day after the longest session on record. It is too much a habit of some people to find fault with those whom we employ, and to feel that they have not done enough. This is not however always just; and our expectations, as to what should be done, are as often extravagant, as what is done falls short of what it ought to be. There has been no case during the session, when a quorum has not been found; and we believe the members have been in session the usual number of hours. The committees have been worked unusually hard. But whether what has been done has been what ought to have been done; and has corresponded with the expense of time and money which has been lavished, are inquiries which we shall not undertake to answer in behalf of the people.

We regret that the Legislature refused to do some things, which were asked of them; among others that they rejected, the act to procure statistical returns of agricultural products. The bill as reported attempted perhaps a little too much; and proposed a minuteness in the returns, which, though it would have been highly useful, was with the general careless habits of our farmers scarcely practicable. But it would have been as easy to amend the form of the bill as to have rejected it; and the result of such inquiries as were proposed, so far as exactness was attainable, would have been equally gratifying, as the returns of the manufacturing industry of the Commonwealth. A Massachusetts man may lay his hand upon that document with an honest pride; he perceives at once in these returns the immense value of manual labor in its influence upon wealth, morals, social comfort and general improvement; and with a lofty consciousness of power he stands under her granite cliffs, like the Hebrew leader before the rocks of the desert, knowing that he has but to touch them with the wand of labor to cause the waters to gush forth. The agricultural products of Massachusetts are far from being what they should be, and this is a fact equally important to be known; at the same time, it is believed, they are much greater than many persons who are accustomed to look with complaint and disdain upon her ungenial climate and her rocky and broken soil apprehend. The ascertaining of them would have done much to stimulate and encourage agricultural industry.

We regret likewise that the proposition to establish a Board of Agriculture was rejected. We have already stated explicitly and fully our views in favor of this measure; and farther reflection has served only to confirm these impressions. We believe that such a Board would exert a most salutary influence over the agricultural interests of the State; and so strong are our convictions of its utility, that we will not doubt, that the unflinching friends of this great interest will ultimately carry it by a large vote. Perfect unanimity in any case is almost as seldom to be desired as it is to be expected. Opposition quickens inquiry and exertion; and induces a measure of caution and ambition, which in any important matter or enterprise are the great elements of success.

An attempt was made, under cover of inquiring into its expediency, to put a stop to the agricultural survey of the state; and to strangle the bantling when it was scarcely nine months old. Now so long as they did not attempt to strangle the surveyor himself, the measure was of little personal concern to any one; not certainly to the citizens of the commonwealth, in a pecuniary point of view; for if the survey should require three years from its commencement for its completion, and this is the time assigned by the committee, and in this time it will in all human probability, be completed, and perhaps sooner, the whole expense to the state will not exceed six mills to a head. But of the importance of the survey to the state, our convictions are strong, and daily growing stronger. The report of the committee on this subject, was full and decided in favor of its continuance; and approbatory of what was doing and what had been done. This was highly gratifying to the friends of the survey; and cheering to the commissioner in his labors. His success must materially depend on the aid and co-operation of the farmers themselves; and we confidently hope that this aid will be cordially rendered. Too much ought not to be expected. In any valuable enterprise or improvement all that human skill and effort can accomplish is only an approach to perfection. The two great objections we have heard made to the first Report of the Commissioner are first that his statements of products are exaggerated; and second that though he has stated large results, he has not stated how they were obtained. In regard to the first objection, let men believe as they will, the statements made are all capable of being substantiated by testimony, which, in amount and kind, would be deemed ample before any court or jury in the Commonwealth. If we cannot rely upon such testimony upon what can we rely? But *they* never got such crops, and therefore it cannot be. Now if our own personal experience is the only measure of truth, its domain is soon explored; all inquiry is idle and ridiculous; every man then becomes a philosopher; and may set up for himself. No such man will ever think of trading upon borrowed capital or of learning any thing from others.—Such philosophers disdain all science; and will prove to you by irrefragable evidence, that the Newtonian theory is a childish romance; that this earth does not turn round as the philosophers say, because we should all drop off if it did, and we find ourselves in the morning lying flat on our backs in the bed, just in the posture we got in at night instead of being on our faces, with the bed a top of us.

Another objection to the Report is, that the Commissioner does not tell us how these things which he states are done. This is not quite true. In many cases matters are fully explained; and the various steps in the progress are clearly detailed. In others it was deemed sufficient at first to state the results in as concise a form as possible. If too much had been attempted, there is some reason to fear that the length of the details might have been objected to. Besides this it is not understood from the resolve and letter of instructions that the Survey was to comprise a complete system of agriculture. Least of all was it to be expected that a cause should be decided before a quarter part of the testimony is in; and that we should proceed to general conclusions in regard to the agriculture of the State from the survey of a single county. Such premature systematizing, such deducing of general rules from single facts has already been highly prejudicial to agricultural improvement; and has led the unwary to many and expensive disappointments. The Commissioner, if we know him, has no passion whatever for theorizing; and is above all things anxious so to collect and arrange important and well ascertained facts, that intelligent farmers, having the whole testimony before them, must make up their own verdict, and determine the law as well as the fact.

NEW YORK APPROPRIATIONS.—Among the appropriations made by the New York Legislature for internal improvements, are $4,000,000 for the more speedy enlargement of the Erie Canal—$3,000,000 in aid of the construction of the New York and Erie Railroad—$300,000 to aid in the construction of the Catskill and Canajoharie Railroad—say $275,000 to the Owego and Ithaca Railroad—and $200,000 to the Auburn and Syracuse Railroad—being an aggregate of $7,750,000.

Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

GERANIUM SHOW.

☞ The Massachusetts Horticultural Society will award its Premiums, on Saturday next, 28th inst. for the best specimens of *Geraniums*, viz: for the best six varieties in pots, and for the best seedling. The specimens must be on the table, at the Rooms of the Society, 23 Tremont Row, at 10 o'clock, A. M. The Rooms will be opened for the public, at 11 o'clock, A. M. and close at 2 o'clock, P. M.

Per order of the Committee on Flowers.

SAMUEL WALKER, *Chairman.*

23 *Tremont Row, April* 21, 1838.

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At a meeting of the Horticultural Society, on the 31st of March, it was

Voted, That the thanks of the Society be presented to JOHN M. IVES, Esq., of Salem, for his acceptable and valuable donation of Mulberry Seed

Attest, E WESTON, *Rec. Sec.*

THERMOMETRICAL.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. in a shaded Northerly exposure, week ending April 22.

APRIL, 1838.		7 A.M.	12, M.	5, P.M.	Wind.
Monday,	16	22	32	28	N.
Tuesday,	17	22	42	36	S. E.
Wednesday,	18	34	58	55	S.
Thursday,	19	50	52	48	W.
Friday,	20	20	38	34	S. W.
Saturday,	21	22	40	38	N.
Sunday,	22	38	62	58	S.

TWENTY THOUSAND BUCKTHORNS,

Suitable for Hedges, 2 and 3 years old for sale by

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.,

April 25. No. 51 & 52 North Market Street.

"The Old Temperance Farm" For Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale the best farm for making money, in the county of Worcester. It will keep in good order, forty cows the whole year. It has about 230 trees of grafted fruit. The hay is of the best quality suitable for keeping a winter dairy, and all cut within call of the barn. The milk can all be sold at the house, the whole year for the Boston market. The fence is nearly all stone. It is remarkably well watered by never failing springs. It contains 213 acres, and can be conveniently divided into two farms, or made less by selling off. It is all in one body, in good form, situated in the east part of Westborough, on the Worcester Turnpike. Price 12,000 dollars, payment to accommodate the purchaser. For further particulars, see a communication in the New England Farmer of the 25th inst.,* inquire of Mr Joshua Chamberlain, or Col. Francis B. Fay of Boston, Mr Dexter Brigham, proprietor of the Rail road house in Westborough, Col. Dexter Fay of Southborough, or come and see

SAMUEL CHAMBERLAIN.

Westborough, April 18, 1838. eptf

*The communication referred to is unavoidably omitted. It will appear next week, May 2

SITUATION WANTED

Wanted a situation, by a scientific gardener, one who thoroughly understands his business and can produce the best of recommendations. Apply at the N. E. Farmer Office, 51 & 52 North Market Street.

HORTICULTURAL CHESTS.

Just received from England, a few splendid Horticultural Chests, for sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, 51 & 52 North Market Street, Boston.

April 4, 1838. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

TO FARMERS.

The subscriber has constantly on sale at his Garden in Brighton, the very best varieties of the following plants.

Early and Late Cauliflower.
Purple and White Broccoli.
Cabbage of every kind.
Celery and Tomato.
Lettuce and Peppers.

Brighton, April 9. JAMES L. L. F. WARREN.

STRAWBERRIES.

Gentlemen wishing to cultivate this delicious fruit, are respectfully informed, that the subscriber has succeeded after a number of years' exertion in bringing the Strawberry nearly to perfection.

He has for sale at his garden in Brighton, Mass. the following six varieties of the plants. They are of superior stock and quality, and are in the finest condition for immediate transplanting.

Methven Castle, Fruit from these plants have been exhibited at the Horticultural Society's Rooms, measuring five and a half inches in circumference.

Bath Scarlet, Fruit large, full bearer, and beautiful scarlet.

Royal Scarlet, Fruit long, oval shaped and juicy.

Hautbois Fruit smaller but very numerous.

English Wood, Fruit well known.

Monthly, Fruit is gathered from these vines from June to October, and in good quantity and fine quality.

☞ Orders left at the Garden in Brighton, or directed to him at Boston or Brighton, or with JOSEPH BRECK & Co., will be promptly attended to. J. L. L. F. WARREN.

Brighton, Mass. April 11 1838.

ONION SEEDS, &c.

A few hundred pounds prime White Silver-skinned. Large Yellow and Dark Red Onion Seeds for sale, at reasonable prices.

1,000 lbs. French, White and Yellow Sugar Beet seed. (Imported.)

100 lbs. White Italian Mulberry Seed.

6 lbs. Moretti or Dandolo Mulberry Seed, called at Northampton "Chinese"

25,000 Morus Multicaulis, still remaining, with 2 to 3 feet of perfect wood.

12 000 Morus expansa, or Hybrid Multicaulis, the finest of all varieties for all latitudes north of 42 degrees.

Trees, Shrubs, Plants, &c. of all kinds of which priced catalogues will be sent to every applicant.

WM. PRINCE & SONS.

April 11, 1838. 3w Flushing, near New York.

RASPBERRIES.

For sale, at Thomas Mason's, Charlestown vineyard, Eden Street,

Red and White Antwerp Raspberry plants.
Mason's Seedling Grape, do.
Franconia, do.
Red and White Currants, Grape Vines, &c.

Charlestown, April 4, 1838. 3w

FARM FOR SALE,

Six miles from Boston, containing 82 acres; 44 of tillage, the remainder wood and pasture. The wood is sufficient to supply one family, and not reduce in quantity. The tillage land is in high state of cultivation, the buildings nearly new and in good repair, the fence is of stone wall, the spring work is in a forward state. Possession given immediately if wanted. Inquire of JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

FARM TO LET.

Situated 5 miles from Boston, 1 mile north of Medford village and adjoining the farm of Hon. Peter C. Brooks; contains nearly 100 acres of very productive mowing, tillage and pasture land, is well adapted to the business of a milk man, or vegetable market man; will be leased for 5, 7, or 10 years and possession given immediately. Inquire at the office of Messrs Choate & Crowninshield, of THEO. OTIS.

April 11, 1838.

WANTED.

A man of middle age and good habits, that understands farming in all its branches, to take the lead of a small farm. Apply at 49 India wharf. 2pis. April 11.

AMERICAN FLOWER GARDEN COMPANION.

Just published, and for sale at the New England Seed Store, The American Flower Garden Companion. Price 62½ cents.

March 28, 1838.

FARMER'S ATTEND.

Wanted a situation on a Farm for a BOY between eleven and twelve years of age. Apply at No. 37 Court street, to ANSON DEXTER. 3w April 11.

April 11.

FARM WANTED,

Of from 80 to 100 acres of well proportioned pasturage, tillage mowing and woodland—the land to be of the first quality; worth from 2 500 to $3 000: for which, the cash will be paid. Said farm must be located within 100 miles of Boston. One in the county of Middlesex or Worcester would be preferred. Any person having such a farm to dispose of, may hear of an opportunity, by immediately addressing a line, post paid, directed to C. WILLIS, New England Farmer Office.

April 11, 1838.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE

CORRECTED WITH GREAT CARE, WEEKLY.

			FROM	TO
APPLES,		barrel	2 00	3 00
BEANS, white,		bushel	1 12	1 30
BEEF, mess,		barrel	14 00	14 50
No. 1.		"	12 00	12 25
prime,		"	10 00	11 00
BEESWAX, (American)		pound	25	31
CHEESE, new milk		"	8	9
FEATHERS, northern, geese,		"		
southern, geese,		"	37	45
FLAX, American,		"	9	12
FISH, Cod.		quintal	3 12	3 25
FLOUR, Genesee, cash		barrel	8 00	8 25
Baltimore, Howard street,		"	8 25	8 50
Baltimore, wharf,		"	7 75	8 00
Alexandria,		"	8 12	8 25
Rye,		"	5 00	5 50
MEAL, Indian, in hogsheads,				
" " " barrels,			3 75	4 00
GRAIN, Corn, northern yellow		bushel	87	90
southern flat yellow		"	85	86
white,		"	80	81
Rye, northern,		"	10	1 12
Barley,		"	85	90
Oats, northern, (prime)		"	40	42
HAY, best English, per ton of 2000 lbs				20 00
Eastern screwed,		"	14 00	16 00
HONEY, Cuba		gallon	48	50
HOPS, 1st quality		pound	5	6
2d quality		"	3	4
LARD, Boston, 1st sort,		"	8	9
southern, 1st sort,		"	7	8
LEATHER, Philadelphia city tannage,		"	28	29
do country do.		"	24	25
Baltimore city do.		"	25	26
do. dry hide		"	20	21
New York red, light,		"	20	21
Boston do. slaughter,		"	20	21
do. dry hide,		"	20	21
LIME, best sort,		cask	90	1 00
MACKEREL, No. 1. new,		barrel	10 00	11 00
PLASTER PARIS, per ton of 2200 lbs.		cask		3 25
PORK, extra clear,		barrel	21 00	22 00
clear from other States		"	20 00	21 50
Mess,		"	16 50	17 00
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,		bushel	2 63	2 75
Red Top, Southern,		"	80	1 00
Northern,		"		1 50
Hemp,		"	2 75	3 00
Red Clover, northern		pound		18
Southern Clover,		"	17	18
TALLOW, tried,		lb.	10	11
TEAZLES, 1st sort,		pr. M.	3 00	3 50
WOOL, prime, or Saxony Fleeces,		pound	50	55
American, full blood, washed,		"	45	47
do. 3-4ths do.		"	41	43
do. 1-2 do.		"	38	40
do. 1-4 and common		"	33	38
Northern pulled, Pulled superfine,		"	42	45
No. 1.		"	37	40
No. 2.		"	28	30
No. 3.		"		

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

HAMS, northern,	pound	12	13
southern, and western,	"	12	13
PORK, whole hogs,	"	9	10
POULTRY,	"	14	16
BUTTER, (tub)	"	18	25
lump	"	25	27
EGGS,	dozen	16	18
POTATOES, chenango	bushel	40	50
CIDER,	barrel	2 75	3 00

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, April 23, 1838.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

At Market 175 Beef Cattle, 10 Cows and calves, 70 Sheep, and 170 Swine.

PRICES—*Beef Cattle.*—In consequence of the limited number of cattle at market, an advance was effected. We quote—First quality, $7 75 a $8 00.—Second quality $7 00 a $7 50—Third quality, $6 00 a $6 75.

Cows and Calves—We quote sales at $28, $30, and $35.

Sheep.—Price not made public.

Swine.—A lot to peddle was sold at 8 and 9. At retail, 9 and 10.

MISCELLANY.

From the New Yorker.

YOUTH AND AGE.

BY PARK BENJAMIN, ESQ.

When we are young, our days are like
The fountain waves that flow in June,
That sparkle in the golden sun,
Or gleam beneath the silver moon.
When we are old, our moments glide
Like winter waters cold and drear,
That freeze before December's voice
Has sighed the death-note of the year.

When we are young, the clouds around
Our path have hues of glory on,
Like those which sleep on summer skies
Before the crimson flush is gone.
When we are old, no ray concealed
Within the folded vapor lies,
But glooming shadows overspread
The circle of Life's evening skies.

Oh then, since with the hours that fade
Our being's light is fading too,
How shall we find a hope to cheer
When we to youth must bid adieu!
In heaven, and not on earth, there glows
A sun whose pure and perfect ray
Will warm the freezing waves of life
And change its twilight into day.

THE LIGHT OF OTHER DAYS.

The light of other days is faded,
And all their glories past;
For grief heavy hath shaded
The hopes too bright to last;
The world which morning's mantle clouded
Shines with purer rays;
But the heart ne'er feels, in sorrow shrouded
The light of other days.

The leaf which Autumn tempests wither,
The birds which then take wing,
When winter's winds are past, come hither
To welcome back the Spring;
The very ivy on the ruin,
In gloom full life displays;
But the heart alone sees no renewing
The light of other days.

PLOUGHS AND GARDEN TOOLS.

Just received at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 51 & 52 North Market Street, Boston.

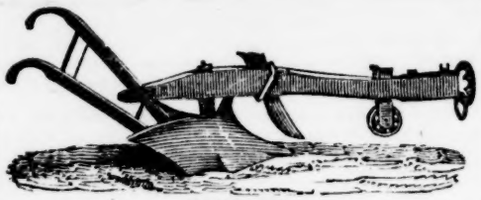
500 dozen Cast Steel and other Scythes.
300 " Patent Scythe Snaith.
200 " Common " "
100 " Cast Steel Hoes.
200 " Crooked Neck Hoes.
300 " Common Hoes.
100 " Prong "
100 " Garden " A splendid article.
500 " Hay Rakes.
1500 " Scythe Rifles.
500 " " Stones.
100 " Ames's, and other Shovels.
50 " Spades.
100 " Manure Forks.
200 " Hay "
300 pair of Trace Chains
100 Ox Chains.
200 Halter "
300 Chains for tying up cattle.

April 4, 1838. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

SWEET POTATO SLIPS.

Just received at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, a prime lot of Sweet Potato Slips.

April 18, 1838, JOSEPH BRECK & CO.



PLOUGHS.

Just received, a good supply of Howard's Improved Cast Iron Ploughs, the most approved Plough now in use. Also, other Cast Iron and Wooden Ploughs. Likewise, Willis's Improved Cultivators. For sale, wholesale and retail, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 51 & 52 North Market Street,

April 4, 1838. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

GARDEN, FIELD SEEDS, &c.

The proprietors of the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store beg leave to inform their customers and friends, that they have recently received by importation and from other sources, large additions to their stock of Seeds, among which are the following:—

Spring Rye; Dutton, or Phinney Corn; Clark do.; Canada do.; Seed Barley; Tartarian Buck, or Indian Wheat; Buck Wheat.

Early Hill Potatoes; Early frame do; St. Helena do.; Forty fold do.; Chenango do.

Northern and Southern Clover; White Dutch Honeysuckle do.; Lucerne; Herds grass; Northern and Southern Red Top; Orchard grass; Tall Meadow Oat Grass; Millet; Hemp, Rape and Canary Seed.

Chinese and Brosa Mulberry Seed.

French Sugar Beet; Mangel Wurtzel; Ruta Baga.

By the Hollander from Rotterdam, we have received a choice assortment of Cabbage, Cauliflower and Broccoli Seed, together with every variety of Seed desirable for the Kitchen Garden.

We have a superb collection of Double Dahlias which we offer at reduced prices, some of the finest will be ready for sale in pots, in May; but of the greater part of them, we can furnish dry roots at any time.

Just received, a supply of Tiger Flowers, Amaryllis formosissama, and Gladiolus natilensis.

Orders for Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, will be promptly attended to. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

OIL MEAL.

PRICE REDUCED.

The price of the above is now reduced to Twentyfive dollars at the mill, in Medford, and Twenty eight dollars per ton delivered in Boston. Apply at

No. 10, Granite Stores, Commercial Wharf.

FRUIT TREES.

For sale, at the Pomological Garden, Salem, Mass. Apple and Pear Trees, of the best new and old sorts. Also, a few Cherry, Plum, and Peach Trees.

A list of the names can be seen at the N. E. Farmer Office, 51 & 52 North Market St. Boston.

March 28, 1838.

SEED WHEAT.

The proprietors of the New England Seed Store, No. 52 North Market Street, Boston, would give notice, that they have made great exertions to obtain a supply of Seed Spring Wheat to meet the wants of the agriculturist, the coming season: they are happy to state that they have been successful in their efforts, and now offer for sale a number of choice varieties, which may be relied on as genuine, and true to their kinds, viz.

250 bushels of Dantzic Spring Wheat.

This variety, so highly esteemed in England, is not much known in this part of the country; the above seed was raised in Maine the past season, from wheat received from Dantzic, and produced abundantly, giving a beautiful full grain, as all may see who will call up and examine the article.

50 bushels Italian Spring Wheat.
30 " Siberian " "

We received these varieties from one of the first agriculturists in Berkshire county: they have been so highly commended in various agricultural papers, that it is unnecessary for us to say anything in their praise.

Black Sea Spring Wheat.
100 bushels Indian Wheat,

Called also, Tartarian Buckwheat.

April 4, 1838.

FINE WHITE, BLACK, AND RED CURRANT BUSHES.

For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, 51 & 52 North Market Street. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

FRUIT TREES, ORNAMENTAL TREES, MORUS MULTICAULIS, &c.

For sale by the subscriber. The varieties, particularly of the Pears and the Plums were never before so fine, the assortment so complete. Also of Apples, Peaches, Cherries, Grape vines, a superior assortment of finest kinds, and of all other hardy fruits.

20,000 Morus Multicaulis or Chinese Mulberry trees can still be furnished at the customary prices, if applied for early, this being all that now remain unsold.

Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Roses and Herbaceous plants, of the most beautiful hardy kinds. Splendid Pæonies and Double Dahlias.

4,000 Cockspur Thorns, 10,000 Buckthorns for Hedges.

800 Lancashire Gooseberries, of various colors and fine kinds.

Harrison's Double Yellow Roses, new and hardy, color fine, it never fails to bloom profusely.

Trees packed in the most perfect manner for all distant places and shipped or sent from Boston to wherever ordered.

Transportation to the City without charge.

Address by mail post paid.

Catalogues will be sent gratis to all who apply.

WILLIAM KENRICK.

Nursery, Nonantum Hill, Newton, Jan. 24, 1838.

PEAR, PLUM, GRAPE VINES, &c.

500 Pear Trees of the most approved kinds.

1,000 Plum Trees of the most approved kinds and extra size, many of them have borne the past season.

500 Quince Trees.

3 000 Isabella and Catawba grape vines, from 6 to 15 feet high, most of them have borne fruit. Black Hamburgh, Sweetwater, Pond's seedling, &c.

20,000 Giant Asparagus roots.

5,000 Wilmot's early Rhubarb, or pie plant, lately introduced.

Scions of the Pear plum of the most approved kinds.

Also, a good assortment of Gooseberries, Roses, &c. of different kinds. All orders left at this office, and at Messrs SAWYER & POND's, No. 25 Broad St. Boston, or with the subscriber, Cambridgeport, will meet immediate attention.

Cambridgeport, March 1, 1837. SAMUEL POND.

Hale's Horse Power and Threshing Machine

For sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store: the above machines were highly recommended by the committees at the late fair, and by others who have used them for the last two or three years.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

SEEDLING PINKS.

WM. MELLER offers for sale the following varieties of Seedling Pinks, (raised by him,) Warren St. Roxbury.

Purple Laced Mellers. General Washington, Daniel Webster, Miss E. Wilkins, Miss M. Rock, Conqueror, Highland Lad, Lafayette, Roxbury Beauty, General Warren.

Red Laced Pinks. Cleopatra, semi-double, Beauty, Blazing Comet, Governor Everett, Cardinal, Nimrod, Lord Nelson, Trafalgar, Midshipman.

Black and White Star Pinks. Defiance, Beauty of Flora, Eclipse, Incomparable, Independence, New England Beauty.

Red and White Star Pinks. Fair Rosamond, Reformer, Fair Ellen, R. Wilkins, Sir John, Liberty, Jolly Tar.

All orders left at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 51 and 52 North Market Street, Boston, will meet with punctual attention.

March 28, 1838.

BONE MANURE.

The subscriber desires to inform his friends and the public that he has been in in the Bone business more than ten years, and has spent much time and money to ascertain how bones may be converted to the best use, and is fully satisfied that they form the most powerful stimulant that can be applied to the earth as a manure. He offers for sale ground bone at a low price, and is ready to receive orders to any amount, which will be promptly attended to.

Orders may be left at my manufactory near Tremont road, in Roxbury, or at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 51 and 52 North Market Street.

Jan. 31. NAHUM WARD

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER

Is published every Wednesday Evening, at $3 per annum, payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing, are entitled to a deduction of 50 cents.

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17 SCHOOL STREET.... BOSTON.

ORDERS FOR PRINTING RECEIVED BY THE PUBLISHERS.